NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS EDITOR AND PROPULETOR.

IN W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Dunn's Morre

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- THE WINNING OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway, - Sugaram Orena-

NEW BOWERT THEATRE BOWERT -THUNDERSOLT

BARNUN'S MUSEUM. Brondway. Two GLANTS. Two. DWARFS. ALBINOS. WHAT IS IT, MISS PAULINE COSMICAS. At all hours. Ballet ED FAITH—At II A. M., Sand 7.

PRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 672 Broad-pay.—Etriopian Bonus. Dances, Bunlesques, &c.— Vaming a Butterp. T

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETRIOPIAN

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, R WARY, -VARIED AND EX-

ERVING HALL, Irving place -STREETINGE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Erntopras

New York, Friday, July 8, 1864.

THE SITUATION. is about as much excitement as uncertainty Bout the rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. ports are variable as to the number of rebel troops have crossed the Potemac. They are making heir appearance to so many piaces that the greatest provails in the sma'l towns of the border coun-They were undoubtedly in some force within hie of Frederick yesterday, on the Hagerstown pike, reinforcements were arriving to protect the place. ere skirmishing took place the day previous at Ragan's Mountain, eight miles from Frederick, which resulted in the Union troops falling back and engaging them with artillery. It is also true that the enemy occupied Hagerstown and Middletown for a time. and did considerable plundering in beth places, and actually advanced as far into ! ennsylvania as Greencas While in Harper's Ferry they destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices. They also burned a large quantity of forage. The Union forces are still able to hold Maryland Heights.

however, and keep the enemy in check until General Hunter's arrival, which cannot be long delayed, for he is now probably at or near Cumber and. Generals Siget and Stahl were relieved of com mand yeserday and ordered to report to him. Frederick city was safe at midnight, Gon. Wallace keeping the enemy in check. A despatch from Sandy Book last night says the rebels are again burning property to that place. Large free ere now burning. The bridge over the Shenandoab is also in flames, the con flagration casting a glare of light over the country for

The terror exhibited by the people is said to be dis graceful. No organized opposition of citizens is thought et. They are all fleeing with their property. Sauce que

There is no positive news of General Grant's move meets. On the morning of the 7th beavy firing was going on in the vicinity of Petersburg. General Grant states Ithe War Department that a large force of the enemy s left his immediate front.

A force of rebel cavalry, with norses and other plunder ben in Maryland, are reported to have passed Fairfax ert flouse on Wednesday night, going in the direction ha Rannshannock.

We give some highly interesting accounts to day of late cavalry operat one of Generals Wilson and Kauts Saddition to the very full history of the expedition Thich we have already published.

Our correspondents with General Sherman send copious lespatches, relating the state of affairs in his department Kensahaw Mountain, and is supposed, but not certainly known to have crossed the Chattahoochee. General Sher man meantime is advancing on Atlanta by the severa good roads open to him. We publish an excellent man to-day of the position of his forces in front of Konezhaw; the defences of the enemy and the roads leading to At

A very during and hazardous expedition, which proved Quite successful, was undertaken by Captain Cushing. of the United States Navy, in the vicinity of Wilmington N. C. on the 24th uit., in a cutter with only sixteer men. He ran ashere, conceated his men by day, and made a regular reconnoissance of the suburbs of Wil mington. He naptured a courier with a valuable mail took several prisoners, and run the gauntiet of the rebel gunboats in getting back, which he did safely, after an Chrence of three days and two nights. The details of this bold raid, as given by our correspondent in another column, read almost like a remunes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Chamber of Commerce a pointed a committee yes Serday to recommend what action the Chamber should take to reward Captain Winslow and the crew of the Rearwarge for their immortal victory over the Alabama be committee appointed to raise funds to pay the inter s on the State debt in com reported that they could not De money enough to pay both principal and interest to that it would be only absard to pay the laterest in

In and the principal in correctly. The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yester Y, the President of the Board in the chair. No busines public importance was transacted. A preamble and eries of resolutions touching the death of the late Pres lent of the Beard of Aldermen, the late Mr. John Clausy were adopted, and the Board adjourned till Thursday next

The Taminany Hall General Committee met last oven bg, Wm. M Tweed in the chair Only routine business-res transacted. The Committee on Address reported Progress, and promised to present suitable address and Perclutions at the next meeting. The Seported the names of the officers of the ward commit-ses. The committee then adjourned to the first Monday

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Nelson, the District Attorney entered a final de erce of distribution of the proceeds of the prize schooner Lynchburg and cargo, captured in May, 1861, off Cape Henry, Virginia, by the United States steamer Quake The yearel and part of the cargo were condemned In the United States District Court in October, 1861, the residue of the cargo baving been acquitted. The case has been pending on appeal aloce that time. The amount for distribution is \$7,012, the capturing vessel being the only participant in the proceeds.

The Board of Councilmen held a short session yester day afternoon. A resolution was adopted that the nd Avenue Sailroad Company be directed to lay their bracks in Guver street, between Chatham and Madison treets, in their former positions, and that if the terms if the resolution were not compiled with the Street Com-Mesioner was instructed to have the work done at the expense of the company. A resolution from the Alder confirming the election of Bernard Kenny as As tant Engineer of the Fire Department, was concurred

The preamble and resolutions passed by that Board nonemorative of the late John Clancy were received unanimously adopted. Stocks were dull and lower vesterday. There was

ne excitement in the gold market, and the price was up to the forenson from 262 to 271, Without any premium being assigned. It went down is the afternoon to 2:6. Government securities were not as strong as on Wednesday, and those descriptions which are most on the market suffered a decline of half to one and a half

The big advance in gold unsettled commercial affairs again yesterday and rendered prices more than ever un certain, imported goods were entirely nominal. The few sales were at very irregular prices and chiefly on private terms. Domestic produce was about as unsettled as foreign, and prices equally uncertain. Cotton was excited and higher. Petroleum was altogether higher, but entirely nominal. On 'Change the excitement ran high, and in the leading staples of flour, grain, pork, lard, &c., a heavy day's business was consummated at substantial rise in prices. Grain freights to Great Britain were quite active at rates which indicate no atial change. Whiskey was irregular in prices, with oral business. The grocery market was more or less ed, and a general marking up of prices was the re-

A New Phase in the Struggle for Rich mond_The Rebei Advance Down the

Shenandoah Valley. Our army still maintains at Petersburg the position it has held for several days past, and our operations go forward slowly, as they necessarily must. At present the most im portant topic is the rebel raid. Rebel cavalry, infantry and artitlery are on the Upper Potomac once more, and rebel cavalry and mounted infantry were levying money contributions in Hagerstown yesterday, and driving off cattle near Sharpsburg.

What is the real significance of this whole movement? We perceive that Generals Sigel a d Stahel have been relieved of their com mands and ordered to report to General Hunter. Does this imply that Hunter has reached Cumberland?

General Grant, with a large army in position south of Richmond, is no greater trouble to General Lee than he would be north of that city, except under one condition. Under that one condition his position south of Richmond compels Lee to come out and fight him, or absolutely destroys Lee if he does not so come out and fight. That one important condition is, therefore, a very necessary part of the plan for the destruction of Lee's army, and that condition is that Lee's communications should be cut. With his communications with supplies cut off, General Lee, staying in Richmond, must starve, and Grant can destroy him by standing still. Much has been done to carry out this part of the plan. Hunter and Sheridan destroyed the Virginia Central road; Grant is on the Weldon road, and Wilson has cut the road to Danville.

These were the lines of supply for Lee's army; but their destruction has put him upon his resources. We now find that he has opened a new line down the Shenandosh valley. In that valley the harvest is ripe, and Lee has sent a column to gather it. This is the whole and simple significance of the present movement down the valley. Such a movement ought not to excite any surprise. It would, indeed, be a very surprising thing if such a movement were not made. Lee is in Richmond with sixty thousand men and nothing to est. He cannot expect a cracker by his ordinary lines, and a rich valley is open to him. Can we conceive that he would be possessed of such stupidity as not to forage there?

But the movement only tells us what desperate straits he is reduced to; for there is withal great bazard in it. When the Consul Nero marched to the Metaurus he left Hannibal in ignorance of his departure, and Hannibal remained in ignorance until Hasdrubal was beaten and Nero had returned to camp. But in an age of railroads and telegraphs the movement could not have been crowned with success. Hannibal would have crushed the shell in his front and perhaps taken part in the main battle; and the present position is analogous to that. General Grant now knows that a considerable part of Lee's army is in the valley. Though two-thirds of Lee's army could doubtless hold his mere lines as well as the whole army, yet two-thirds would be a very inadequate force in view of any suddenly developed change in Grant's pperations. Thus Lee hazards Richmond, his army and his cause to forage in the Shenandoah valley. We must judge by this of the imperative necessity he is under to get supplies.

If it be true, as one account states, that the rebel force on the Upper Potomac numbers thirty thousand, we have no doubt that General Grant will come through Petersburg and Richmond on the rear of the raiders; for he is not the man to be held at bay by the force that in that event would be left on his front. But there is no probability that the rebel force that came down the valley is so large. It doubtless makes a great appearance through the guerilla auxitiaries that it has gathered on its way: but if brought to battle it will certainly not concentrate over ten thousand men. It is most important that it should be brought to battle; for otherwise it will have accomplished its object. It is a very important matter to prevent the supplies that this column will gather from reaching Lee. If the column gets safely back to Richmond with all it came for it will delay the fall of that city for weeks perhaps months. Our most carnest hope is that General Hunter may prevent such a result.

In this raid we see another evidence of the bad management of the War Department. General Grant's right flank should have been covered with seventy thousand men, and there ought to have been that many also in the column under Butler. Senator Wilson stated recently that we had in our armies seven hundred thousand men. There was no scarcity of men, therefore, but only a want of ability and will to use them.

MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY .-- President Linceln has declared the State of Kentucky under martial law. What does this mean? We had supposed that Kentucky was true to the Union. Copperheads say that this is a political move ment, and that it is to be extended to other States if the Jeff. Davis element shall become predominant in the democratic party, and the party shall second the late flat-footed Jeff. Davis resolutions of the late Kentucky Democratic Convention. If this copportead theory of Old Abe's designs in this matter be true, we would warn him that the employment of his military power to control the political elections of the country is a dangerous amusement. Carsar tried it and lost his tife: Napoleon and Cromwell tried it and succeeded; and we may say the same thus far of Napoleon the Third; but what the end of his career will be remains to be disclosed. Abraham Lincoln, however, is a gun of much smaller calibre and shorter range than any of these, and we therefore admonish him that, should be attempt the despot's policy of putting the ballot box behind the cartridge box, it will be the most serious and the most damaging to his prospects of a resiection of all the blunders of his blundering administration.

SPAIN AND PERU.-It was announced some time since that the Spanish government would ignore the proceedings of Admiral Pinzon', who had seized Chincha Islands, and that there was hence no fear of a war between the two Powers-Spain and Peru. By the latest advices from Europe we see that this matter now wears a totally different aspect. In the Spanish Congress the ministers stated positively that the squadron in the Pacific would be reinforced. and the Chincha Islands held until the satisfaction demanded by Spain from the Peruvian government be accorded. It will be remembered that a Spanish subject was killed in Peru, and that his government demanded the surrender or punishment of the assessins. Until this is accorded Spain will hold the Chincha Islands, as a guarantee not only that the murderers of the Spaniard be punished, but until the Peruvian government has proved its noncomplicity in the attempt to take the life of Senor Mazarredo, ex-Spanish Commissioner to Peru, this latter occurrence having taken place lately, at a time when the people were incensed by the seizure of the Chincha Islands and the subsequent course of the Spanish representative.

The people of Peru will doubtless resent and resist all that Spain may do in the prosecution of her scheme to subvert the republics of Central and South America, this being on her part but that portion of the programme which France and Spain are desirous of carrying out on this continent. Spain, when she first heard of the determined attitude assumed by the Peruvians, was inclined to back out of that affair of the islands. Now she adopts a different policy, and will carry out her fillbustering proceeding with boldness and vigor. Who can doubt that in this change of policy the prime mover is Napoleon the Third. He has doubtless urged Spain to prosecute her schemes by promises of aid, and we shall ere long see these allies grasping with the strong hand all the lesser republics, unless these band together and fight their common enemics with bravery and determination. That they will do so is evinced by the patriotic conduct of the Peruvians up to the present time. They are aware that a similar fate to that of Mexico awaits them unless they successfully resist Spain and France, and they will surely make every effort to defeat these hated Powers.

ABMY CORRESPONDENTS .- Another piece of salutary military justice has just been meted out in the Army of the Potomac, by the arrest of the correspondents there of the New York Tribune and Times for the untruthfulness or inaccuracy of their letters. Reckless assertion and crazy theory are the staple from which the army letters of both those papers are made up. Neither the correspondents of the Times nor those of the Tribune can ever confine themselves to the true business of army correspondentswhich is the simple and distinct statement of facts. Ordinarily these impudent theories and wild misstatements injure only the papers that publish them; but when it is possible that they may also prejudice in the eyes of the people the gallant commanders of the various parts of our army it is just that punishment should be inflicted upon their authors, as has been properly done in the present instance. No one will sympathise much with these delinquents; for even that small portion of the public that reads the Tribune and Times cannot regret the loss of letters that are stigmatized as false upon such good authority; and the soldiers do not read those papers. Neither of them circulates in the army to any extent at all. The only papers that the soldiers buy are the HERALD, one Philadelphia paper-taken by the Pennsylvanians for local news-and one Washington paper. The reason that a Washington paper circulates in the army is that. owing to the proximity of that city, its papers reach the army within one day of publication.

WHY MR. CHASE RESIGNED THE TREASERY .-A copperhead contemporary says that Mr. Chase resigned the Treasury to escape the sinking ship: Greelev says that he resigned on account of a family querrel in the Cabinet that would be discreditable to a tea party of foolish old women. Thus it appears that, failing to retain Mr. Cisco in the Sub-Treasury of New York. Mr. Chase wanted Maunsel B. Field appointed in his place; that Old Abe wanted somebody else: that Chase then desired a confidential talk with the President on the subject, which Old Abe denied or dodged, and that consequently Mr. Chase retired in disgust. All this we believe to be true; but it is only half the story. From the first Bull run to the day of his resignation Mr. Chase was Marplot and the Mephistopheles of the Cabinet. He kept its members, including Old Abe, continually in hot water, and was so far the master of the situation that down to the late Baltimore Convention be was the terror of Seward and Thurlow Weed, and the master of Old Abe himself. But our long-forbearing and amiable President, having secured the Baltimore nomination, was no longer afraid, but turned the tables upon Mr. Chase, and has thus paid him off in his own paper for that Pomeroy circular. This we believe to be true as Gospel.

What next? Between Chase and Seward, the former has left the Cabinet and the administration party in such a stew that his successor, Mr. Fessenden, demanded, with his appointment, a complete Cabinet reconstruction, and still demands it, backed by the ruling majority of the Senate. Why is not this demand respected, founded as it is upon good and substantial reasons? Is our unfortunate, temporizing President now afraid of Seward and Weed, and the Blairs and Bates, and Stanton and Welles, se be was, till relieved at Baltimore, of Mr. Chase! Can Massa Greeley enlighten us upon this branch of the subject? We want to know.

WESTERN JOURNALISM AND WHISKEY .-- The Louisville Journal, an impudent one-horse Kentucky concern, conducted by a walking whiskey bottle, says that one of our correspondents deprived it of its maps and despatches from Sherman's army. The Journal is unable to pay even board wages to its correspondents. and relies upon us for the news. Our correspondent purchased the maps and intelligence referred to from one of the starving reporters of the Journal, in order to save him from putting an end to his miserable existence, since he could live no lenger on the bottle of Bourbon week with which the Journal supplied him. The Western editors are all whiskey bottles, their reporters are bottles of whiskey, and their papers have all the fumes of that beverwithout any of its strength. So much for the slanders of the Louisville Journal

THE NEW GRAND SERIO-COMIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA SN MEXICO .- Manager Napoleon is at present engaged in the production of his latest and most attractive play. There are various titles to this work, which some consider a drams, others a rollicking farce. Until we see more of the performance we reserve our optnion. The first act has just concluded, and, to judge from present appearances, not unsuccessfully. The leading actor, one Maximilian, from Austria, is too little known to fame for us to feel certain that he will play his part throughout as well as in the first act, and so we must wait until we shall have seen more of this artist before coming to any conclusion as to his merits. We are inclined, however, to think that he can be no great shakes, as he is playing so heavy an engagement for so small a salary. He merely gets his wardrobe and board-no share in the receipts-and thus cannot be considered a first class star.

Napoleon, as author and manager of this grand serio-comic drama, is entitled to great praise for its brilliant production. He has hired au immense troupe, and shows no lack of generosity in his expenditure of the funds he borrowed to bring out the piece. The first act being concluded so satisfactorily we naturally await the rising of the curtain on the second with some curiosity, the more so as it is whispered about that rival managers. natives of the country, are endeavoring to damage Napoleon's prospects by bruiting it about that he will never pay the rent of his theatre, and will run away with all the receipts. This, however, must be base slander, as it is well known that Manager Nap. is most scrupulous in all his dealings. Vide Nice and Savoy, where he carried through a most brilliant and successful engagement, paying all concerned most liberally. However, he is now engaged in a much more important and expensive affair, and there is no certainty as to what its results will be. The new serio-comic drams will attract a vast audience, and we fear that towards the close of the performance there may be some disturbance, us it is well known that the troublesome. meddling Yankees have determined to kick up a row in Nap.'s new Mexican theatre, and that he may not succeed in keeping them out.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.-The religious and political revolution which occurred in Europe during the fifteenth century arrayed the north of Europe against the south. England then sided with Germany and Northern Europe. The French Revolution, however, destroyed this religious feeling, and since then no active hostilities between the Catholics and the Protestants have prevailed. Then the first Napoleon tried to array Western Europe against Eastern Europe. England prevented this by still allying herself with Germany. The result was Waterlee and St. Helena. Now England and France are contending for the lead of Western Europe, England having been forced to desert Germany and change her position. In other words, the contest is now between constitutional monarchies and despotic monarchies, instead of being a religious contest, as of old. If England sends ber fleets to assist Denmark she will forestall Napoleon and asume a splendid role among European nations, carrying the sympathies of Italy with her Students of history will observe the remarkable aspect of this question at present and watch its denoncement with interest and anxiety.

DISGRACEPUL MISMANAGEMENT ON THE MISSIS arri.-Our private advices from the Lower Mississippi represent affairs there to be in a most unsatisfactory state. We may consider the whole western bank of the river as gonelansed into rebel hands once more-lost to us by the inconceivable mismanagement of the administration. New Orleans is all that is left to us: and the reason is apparent enough. We have lost all that country just as an army is cut to pieces when, having won a battle, it loses all organization, and gives itself up to a wild riot of plunder, while its enemy rallies and returns to the fight. No sooner was this Mississippi country in our possession than it was fairly deluged with plunderers, under the design nation of treasury agents, navy agents, army agents, and all other sorts of agents. Hordes of these men were everywhere, and they had no thought but to make money. Bribery was as common as the air, and a universal demoralization ruled, and ruined us. Great disasters will yet come to us from this very quarter, if the President does not change his policy in relation to it. But to change his policy he must change his Cabinet.

News from New Orleans and Memphis. Caino, Ill., July 7, 1864.
The steamers Empress and Leviathan, from New Orteans on the 30th ultime, and the City of Alton, from

Memphis yesterday, have arrived here, but they bring The steamers from New Orleans report all quiet along the river. A moderate amount of cotton was offering in New Orleans, and holders were asking \$1 65 for middling.

previous amounted to 200 bales, at \$1 45 a \$1 4634 for good ordinary, and \$1 27 for ordinary,

There was nothing doing in groceries.
For all kinds of Western produce and provisions there was an active inquiry, and holders were asking higher rates. Flour, \$0 a \$9 50 for ordinary to good.

The Memphis cotton market was dull and prices nomi-

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

BURGI.ARY AND ROBERTY.

On the night of the 4th inst the premises of Mesers, J.

Gurner & Sons, No. 707 Broadway, were foreibly entered
and robbed of a silver pitcher, which, when it was purchased, some eleven years ago, was valued at \$503 and
gold silver and broads medals, which had been precented
to the firm by various societies. Charles (Godwarer, the
porter of the establishment, being suspected of the orime,
was arrested by officer Bookstaver, of the Filteenth precinct. His house was rearbed, and concasted under the bed the officer found some chloride of
after, silver paper and other photographic materials,
which the prisoner confessed having taken from his canployers. Nothing, thowever, could be found of the celepitcher and medals, and Godwater stoutly deafes knowing
anything concerning them. The accused was held ay Justice Dodge for examination on a charge of larceny. HEAVY HORSERY FROM A STEAMSHIP-PIFTERN THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN-ARREST ON SUSPI

THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN—ARREST OK SUSPICION.

Mr. J. W. Glesson arrived in this city last Wednesday from Havana, on board the steamship Denas Queen, with two trunks, one of which, as he claims, contained fricen thousandhiollars in United States bonds and gold. The ship being secured at pier No 3 North river, Mr. Glesson went ashore in search of a hackman to take his baggars to the Dupont House, corner of Hudson and Larghe streets, where he is stopping. A man named David Johazon was engaged, and, receiving the checks from Mr. Glesson, proceeded to the Ocean Queen for his baggage. The frunks were ordered up from the lower hold of the ship and while Johnson was below. Lawrence Moran, an Irish labper, thirty-sight years of ace, as is charged, estimate the tone, from the upper dock and fied with it. Officer Hanifer, at the Twenty sixth precluct, subsequently recent after a great the first of the trunks were related to the content of the matter. The trunk was and one of the matter, the their, but pleaded his natire ignorance of the matter, the their but of tunaversalian, however, the prisoner confribute the first burdet unaversalian, however, the prisoner confributed and the officer. They accordingly want to a house in Washing that the officer, where the sold at runk of Mr. Glesson was found concealed under a bed in a rear room. The trunk was taken to the Twenty-of Ah precinct police station and coarch made for the owner A order to learn the contents of it; but Mr. Glesson was Act at his hotel. Judging from the appearance of the trunk in the doller money. After the largest Mr. at shade of his whiskers and otherwise, the second of the precipited but Capital? Thorne has a willness who will swear positively to seeing the prisoner take the trunk from the Ocean Queen.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Call or Militia.

REGIMENTS TO LEAVE LONGITY AMONG THE LO-The Presidently demand on Governor Seymour for twelve thousand militia; to serve one hundred days, her again set our local military somewhat in commotion. Hajor General Sandford called a meeting of regiments and division commanders at his office yesterday morning but no definite instructions having been received, either from Albuby or Weshington, the meeting was adjourned

over to this morning.

All the Brooklyn and New York regiments are on the quit visc, momentarily expecting an order for instant departure. Inspector General Miller, of Governor Saymour's staff, is in town attending to the matter of forwarding evening the Righty-four.th reviment Nation

Guard, under command of Colonel Conking, receive marching orders. They will probably leave to morrow. The Tenth Veteran Reserve corps has also received or ders to move, and are expected to leave for Washington to day.

Word to Capitalists

The Supervisore' County Volunteer Committee for mally recommenced operations yesterday at its old an commedious "Readquarters" in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers street. As the City Hall clock beering committee, Supervisor Blunt, with cont off and sleeves rolled up, personally supervised the faring of one hundred gras from two brass twelve pounders in honor of the scenarion, while the bond from Governor's Island to inaugurate this anapiologs event. Large growns wer anon collected, and ere the safete was completed recruits began to come in. There is nothing like moving at the right time and in the right way. In this committee the public has full confidence.

began to come in. There is nothing like moving at the right time and in the right way. In this committee the public has full confidence.

Through the straightforward, practical course of the offerman it has been wonderfully successful it is operations, raceiving the full commendation not only of the public, but of the administration at Washington. The correlates, in anticipation of a new call from the Product that was now again commenced is work, and will, we believe, he as successful as in any of its past a forts, he will be read to forts. Men are wanted—in fact, must be hed. The army mast he kept full. Vounteers are better than consortints held, if we'fail in raising the requisite number by volunteers, and after must be suffered.

It behoves every nerson, then, in our city to make a recruiting sortent of himself and procure at least one volunteer. Men or women who desire, from patriour motiver; to be represented in the Union army can now dram by finding a can-ble man who is willing to shoulder his maker; and all who desire the bound of three handred delies can recove the same be calling on the committee. Let there be no delay in this matter. Let all work carnestive and in good faith. Let the cross speak and as it should, encourage this important movement, and enry wordfor it our entire quota will be in the field before the lat of Sentember.

One word to our expitalists. You are the ones who should rate the most intreest in this affair. Your property as well as rights are at stake. On you depends aucoss or faiture. Close your houses and the whole thing faits, and you as well as our common country are overwhelmed in rule.

Our Comptrailer has appealed to you for the necessary

Our Comptentier has appealed to you for the necessary Our Comptrailer has appealed to you for the necessary funds—appealed to you to come forward and subscribe for the six per cent loan authorized by the Board of Supervisors. You have so far responded nut indifferently. Not half a million of the two million authorized is yet taken. Let this be exhausted, and the committee must coase its work. This is not as it should be This is the time to operate for the army, instead of manmurring in Wall street. Every person who can space five thousand dollars should immediately march up to Committeller Brennan's office and put down his name. That would procure a certificate of invality of honor, of natriolism a thousand fold superior and higher and nobler than all the certificates of membership of loyal leagues that could be printed. And now is the time to dis law this patriolism. You can keep this committee in funds and at work. You can keep this committee in funds and at work. You can keep this committee in funds and at work. You can keep this committee in funds and at work. You can keep this committee in funds

Increase of the State Militia Porce by Draft.

ALBANT, July 7: 1864. The Governor has ordered the militia force or this State to be increased to seventy-five thousand men by draft, pursuant to the law for organizing the National Guard. The enrolment for this purpose is completed.

MEDICAL OPINION RELATIVE TO THE ABPLITY OF

EEDICAL OFICION RELATIVE TO THE ABILTY OF THE COURS TO UNDERTREE FIELD SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS, FIGHTERNIN INCOMENT V. R. C., WHITE HOUSE, Vo., June 13, 1504.

Colonel Jas. B., Fry, Provost Marshal General:—
COLONIA—I have the honor to berewith enclose a copy of the report of the Medical Board that examined this command on the 11th inst. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Colonel,
Eighteenth regiment Veterau Reserve Corps.

HEADOTARESS. UNITED SYSTEM FORCES OF 1

HEADQUARTERS, UNIVED STATES FORCES AT WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 12, 1864; To R. S. ORR, Captain and A. A. A. G.:—

SEE—In pursuance of Special Orders No. 22, paragraph four, Hendquarters of the United States Forces, White House, June II, 1864, the understand medical officers, assembled at the camp of the Fighteenth regiment Veteran Reserve corps, bag leave to submit the tollowing as their report relative to the examination of the mee of the above mentioned regiment—

We made a careful examination of all the mee concepted with the regiment, and find that in consequence of debility, resulting

in our opinion it is detrimental to the interest by a crylon to demand so much duty to be performed by a crylon to demand so much duty to be performed by a

ndempites.

Submitting our report, we remain, very respectfully,
W. C. ROLLER, Surgeon, Medical Direct v.
C. P. STAATS, Assistant Surgeon, 67th New York Vols
JAS, FORVIEW, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. A.
C. E. MARTIN, Acting Assistant Surgeon,
ROBERT L. Ohn, Capitalu and A. A. G. G.

The Arrest of General Dix. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY DIRECTED TO ENGORCE THE LAWS OF THE STAFF.

ALBANY, July 7, 1804.
In the case of General Dix Governor Seymour instructs the District Attorney to enforce the laws of the State. prespective of the alleged order of the President to Ceneral Dix to resist the process of the courts.

News from Cattfornia.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.
The celebration yesterday was the most general and sotheriastic over known in this State. Dr. Bellows delivered an orotion here, receiving the most hearty applause to passagen denouncing the monarchical schemes in Mexico and rejoicing over the probable death o glavery.

The steamer Golden City sailed to-day, with two hundred passengers and \$1,155,000 in buillon.

Michag stocks are stiffer. Goold & Curry soid at

\$1,670 per foot to day. The Nevada Constitutional Convention is now in section

Arrived, ships Alabama, Liverpool; Puby, Hong Kong. Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

The steamship Asia reached box dock at six P. M. The nawspaper despatch bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by Adams Express, and the mails by this even ing's train to New York.

Break in the 'Dawego Canal. Amany, July 7, 1866.
A sulvert on the Phoeniz Sevel of the Oswego Canal has gave out. It cannot be re paired under two or three days Trouble Among the Mormons-An Elder Expelled, &c.

The Detert News (rights Toughts Young at Great Salt Lake City) has a king story about the expulsion of a Morrons elder from the company of the "saints." The elder in question is, Walter M. Gibson, formerly known Salt lake City) has a king story about the expulsion of a Mormon elder from the company of the "saints." The elder in question is, Walter M. Gibson, formerly known as Captain Gibson. A means that he arrived in Utah, on his way to the Makey islands, in the fail of 1869. He was out of funds, but, managed to secure them by lecturing upon "Occasion." If necurse of time he sought baptiam, and was soon Elder Gibson. He went down to the Pacific coat, lectured rd San Francisco, and was necused of being a Mormon, haz denied it. Finally he reached the Sandwich islands, and soon made his presence felt among the natives, and was rapidly making a "good thing" out of them, when a committee from Utah went on to investigate his acts. They found him living in clover, possessing acres of land by thousands, his sheep byeths same figures, and his horses and cattle, geess and survivey in droves. But, more than all this, he dispensed Mormon effices and titles. He had ordained hosts of Kamehaucha's subjects as apontles, his priests, "seventies," exters and everything cise; and even the women received from his band the honors of priesteness and other tikes that his cumning could suggest to touch their veneration, while he touched their property. Our Mormon delegation visited him and remonstrated with him; but he couldn't see it, and suggested to them the propriety of a speedy departure. The Neer thus copsoles the brethren:—

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE POLICY OF THE NAV SHORETARY OF THE

Much anxiety is evinced to learn the policy that will be adopted by Mr. Fernenden in his management of the pub-lic finances. Although his efforts to bring order out of chaor will command the confidence and hearty support of the people, the task before him is peculiarly difficult. We. Chase, while expressing opposition to inflation and the tions, was compelled to keep the note printing present going to their utmost capacity, until the amount of inte-rest bearing and non-interest bearing currency bear

reached the enormous sum of seven hundred millions.

It is understood that, as a matter of justice to himself Mr. Fessenden will immediately announce to the country the exact condition of the public finances on the sets of June last, including all outstanding indebteduers. It is said to be his desire to relieve the siringeacy of the money market in order to facilitate investments in govnment bonds, and as there is now due to about sixty m illions it is believed that the printing d the public fluances have been transmitted to his charge traction of the currency for many months. It is east muted that it will require the issue of two busdred me lions more currency to attract conversions into long done gradually, and so as not too suddenly to disturb in commercial centres; and these m vemen towards contraction will not be confided to a few. made known to all at the same time.

As loans, or the iscome from the new revenue law cannot for a long period be resied upon, it will require sury notes per week to meet the current demands of the

last letter to the Committee of Ways and Means until the very day of his resignation is seriously commented noon, is seeming to strike a blow at the public credit in order that the retiring Secretary might carry with him the Pessenden has prevented the deprenation of government

The errors of the previous administration of the partment will, as far te possible, be avreded, particularir past, when Mr. Chase, after inflation had reached highest point, concluded to reverse the wheels, and, under the power to sell gold, suddenly o attracted the ourrency by throwing upon the market at large amount of gold and, instead of effecting a bealthy reaction, sent up the prices of all the pecassarise of life as well as of gold, and subsequently, by the propents for a loan, killed the good which laid the golden egg, and dettroyed all immediate between April and July, an advance in gold from one hundred and sixty-five to two hundred and elubte fly , and a decline of ten per cent in governme ben is, at the same time driving appeniators to ing from fifty to one hundred per cent to the price of as the consequences of the system of sudden inflation and contraction hitherto pursued, and as a remore for a THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LATE CONGRESS.

It is roughly exiculated that Congress, during its late session, appropriated over one thousand millions of del lars, including the bounties to new troops to be paid from

RECRUIPING IN THE REEDS. STATES It is said by members of Congress that regulations are to be adopted by which no State shall have an undue or prior advantage over another in recruiting in rebot Stat as authorized by the act further to provide for calling out the national forces, and that the Statesgeous will all havean equal start upon that business.

GRNERAL REINTZEI MAN'S COMMAND. Covington, Ky., and the country around it within a radius of ten miles, is added to the Northern Depart ment, under the command of General Beintzelman.

COLONEL DE BUSSY'S PROMOTION CONFIRMED. The confirmation of Colonel De Russy as brigadicy gone ral having been omitted by the Sensto, the President bee reappointed him Brigadier General, to date from May.

General Parces has been assigned to the command of the depot for rebet prisoners at Point Lookout Most of fer are being transferred in sign as of two and three bundred as expeditionally as nossible. Prisoners are also being sent to the same point from Port Delaware. SALE OF THE REPORT OFFICEAL THE'S SPERITE.

A large collection of valuable furniture, belonging General Lee, has been condemned under the Confeettes act, and is to be sold in Alexandria on the 19th/ inch including several pare paintings.

NAMES OF UNION PRISONERS IN CASSER THE VOUS now in Castle Thunder, Richmond .- Church | Duelle Washington, D. C.; George Snyder, Fendleton, county West Virginia; Albert Hart, Pennsylvania; Jean's Pormiton, Pennsylvania; John J. Culbertson, Ponnsylvania Gazette, Circipnati, Ohio; Mr. Marcelluz, Upatrille, # se quier county. - Va.; T. E. Wolf, cantain of the back! far-ana, Mystic river, Conn.; Geo. W Howland, capital in the steamer Emily, of New York; Peter Ford, We a. A. Salt, Ambrese Brown, S. Young, John W. Jester, 7 Edges Vanaken, all sailors of steamer Emily, of Non-Francis Lowe, captain of the Jelia Baker, Imig Francis Lowe, captain of the Julia Baker, law , Me. Drummond Regers, mate of the Julia Baker, law b, Me. John M. Murray, mate of the bark London, of the . Yorks W. McKessor, citizen, Pennsylvania, and R. in France correspondent of the New York IF ris.

THE CONTRACT FOR STATISHES The contract for supplying stadenery ted he interior Department and the Pecaton, Land, Indian and Census Bursans for the ensuing front year, has been Phillip & Selemons, of this city.

THE POSTAL MONEY CEDER POF HATT. Dr. C. F. Macdonald has been appointed Superintene of the new money order system of his Post Office Department, and Mr. & F. Wilking to the principal clerts

The certificates to be insued to peer os, ladles or gentionen, who furnish representation recruits under the recent plan announced by the Prow at Marshal General, are being cont to the provest many lais. They are handsomely executed, and will bereally ir be a source of prid to all who possess them.

The No vy. QUEEN, S.—The gunboat Cow on, Acting Volunteer Lieu-tenant Commanding Robert Farr. sailed for Charlesten bar, via Fortress Monroe, IV om the Brooklyn Navy Yard

YELLOW FEVER AT PORT SMOUTH NAVY YARD, -- FIVE NOW cases of fever among to a workmen of the Portamone yard had been reported up to Monday noon. Business h the yard is practically suspended, although no official order had on Tuesday afternoon been received to close the yard. On Tursday morning the workmen in the different departments and meetings of consultation, and nearly all agreed to reliquish work for a few days, until the infected articles from the ship, deposited in various parts of the yard, were removed, and the places where they had been, de posited properly eleansed. On Tuesday afternoon no may shinery was remained in any part of the yard, and, save, an occasional stroke of some ions hammer, or the blow of a solitary axe, all was an quiet as the Babbath. If vasasures are promptly taken to decause and purify the say spicious places, york can soon be resumed otherwise by may cease until the frosts of Ostober. the yard is practically suspended, although no official

Coroner Wildey held an inquest, at 315 Ninth etreet, on the body of Mary E. ' Jerry, a little girl three years of any who died from the ' Meets of burns. The testimony showed that Mrs. Cerry cat te market, leaving descaused and two other children, the reaction relationship of the results of the resul

An unknown man about forty years of ag.e was found lying insensible on the sidewalk corner of avenue D and Fift's street by the Eleventh precinct police, who conveyed b'm to the station house. A doctor was at once exiled, but sefore he arrived death ensued. Coroner Wilder held as inquest, when Dr. Gearge B. Bouton made a post mortem examing ston of the body, which showed that death was examing the purpose of self-destruction. Deceased was dressed to be purpose of self-destruction. Deceased was dressed to the body and before the purpose of self-destruction.